YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, MARCH SI, 1867,-TRIPLE BHEET,

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STR

Volume XXXII...... AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway,

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- CROWN DIAMONDS

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Breadway, -- PROFESSOR HARTE WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES-L'ESCAMATEUR AND HIS

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadwa the Metropolitan Hotel—In thrir Ethiopian I ments, Singing, Dancing and Bulleagues, Cook—English Opera with Greman Accest.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRE', 3, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel. - In their Souss, Dancas, Econstructures, Burlesques, &c. - Cinder-Leon. - Madagasca Balley Troups. - Normal-Ion L'on Parice Francais. FIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 We wenty-fourth street.—Guiven & Curryty's Minstrates trutopias Minstrates. Ballads, Burlesques, &c.—T. Sond Bonkery—Black Chook.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery,—Con-VOCALISM, NEGRO MUSTRALST, BUELSSQUES, BALLET DIVE PISSERENT, &C.—THE RIVER RATS OF NEW YORK.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, a Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-Is a Variety of Light and Lacquingle Entertainments,—The Female Clerks of Washington.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN M

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 618 Broadway. —
HEAD AND RIGHT ANN OF FRORST-THE WASHINGTON
TWINS-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART.
LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. UH 10 F. M.

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRU-MENTAL CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.

New York, Sunday, March 31, 1867.

TRIPLE SHEET

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yest

Holland is likely to sell her portion of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to France. Ex-Governor Eyre was discharged from arrest by the magistrates. Captain Hopkins, United States Navy, of the Canandaigua, pro-ceeded from Civita Vecchia to Rome and delivered

sident Johnson's letter to the Pope. States five-twenties were at 75% in London, 78% in Frankfort and 84% in Paris.

The Liverpool cotton market was very dull in the afternoon. Prices declined one-eighth of a penny for middling uplands from the opening. Breadstuffs gene

Our special European correspondence and newspaper mail reports in detail of our cable despatches to the 17th of March, published to-day, embrace a historical resumed of the proceedings of the North German Parliament from the day of the organization of the assemblage. A comprehensive critical review of dramatic and musical affairs in Lendon appears in our columns. Our special fashions correspondent in Paris furnishes two interesting letters describing the new and prevailing

colors of fashionable dress materials, with the latest and outdoor wear. The dresses, jewelry and other adoraments of the person seen at the grand fancy balls recently given in the French metropolis, as well as a few s made up for the Paris Exposition, with the new

CONGRESS.

In the Senate vesterday the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior for the last report of the directors of the Union Pacific railroad; appointing a joint committee to accompany the remains of the late Senator Riddle to his home; calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the amount of money paid to the Bultimore and Ohio, Northern Contral and Pennsylvania Central railroads by the Government, and appointing a joint standing committee on Ordnance were adopted The executive sessions bill was, on motion, suspende to allow nominations for office not upon to remain over until next session. The bills granting the privileges of land for the cetablishment of agricultural colleges to Nebraska, and allowing the Chaplain of the House to draw his salary for the present year, were passed. Mr. Sumner gave notice that on the first Wednesday in July he would call up the bill for universal suffrage throughout the States. He had reason to believe, he said, tha there would be a quorum present on that day. The Senate then went into executive session, and on reopening the doors, was declared adjourned until the first Wednesday in July.

In the House a memorial from the municipal govern ment of Baltimore, praying for a republican form of government for Maryland, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution thanking General Sheridan for removing disloyal officials in New Orleans was objected to by Mr. Wood, of New York, and was therefore not received. The Judiciary Committee was authorized to continue in session during the recess. The business on the Speaker's table thorizing traders to remain at certain military posts; atory of the Colorado Organic act; appropri \$20,000 to grade the public walks in Washington and and extending to Nebraska the privileges of the Agricu Jural College bill, were passed. The Senate joint resolu lion in relation to the removal of Indian tribes was lai bu the table. The bill to confirm certain sales made by the direct tax commissioners in South Carolins, and relative to the transportation of troops by the Isthmus router to the Pacific States, were referred to appropriate con mittees. Several private balls were acted upon, and twelve o'clock the Spenker deciared the House ad-

journed until the first Wednesday in July THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.
In the Assembly a bill authorizing the construction a railroad from the Erie canal at Syracuse to the ston quarry on the Indian reservation was introduced. The ly then went into Committee of the Whole on the Annual Supply bill, and soon afterwards adjourned until

Monday evening. THE CITY.

THE CITY.

The report of a projected match between Heenan and Coburn grew out of an altereation between the parties and several others at a gambling saloon on Broadway recently, which might have resulted seriously bu for a report that the police were coming. There is, how-ever, considerable truth in the rumor, and it is highly probable that a match for \$10,000 between the two wall

Soon be made up.

Another Tenants' Rights mass meeting of the ren payers of the Twenty-second ward was held in Eighth avenue on Friday evening. Addresses were delivered, organization business transacted and a collecti

the disappearance of a prominent physician, is attracting the attention of the Fifteenth precinct police. On Friday night the physician, who is an attache of the Board of Health, reported at the station house that a woman whom he had just seen had met her death through violent cious, were then at the place designated. He then de-parted, and the police visited the spot he had mentioned, corpse or men were to be found, and the doctor

himself has not been seen since.

A full account of the Kris stock pool operations, which | Japan is being so satisfactorily developed.

resulted in the arrest of Daniel Drew, holding him to bail in \$220,000, and of Fisk & Belden, brokers, who are held in \$50,000 each, will be found in our columns this morning, together with the affidavits upon which Huyck and Joseph B. Stewart were arrested on Priday afternoon, and are now confined in Ludlow street jail in default of \$200,000 each. Huyck and Stowart were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to de-

fraud the United States government.

The art of defrauding is being rapidly brought to per fection in this city. Seven pay rolls of employes in the Custom House were recently abstracted by some one connected with that establishment, and, being altered to suit the present month, were presented one after another to the auditor and cashed. The swindler is supposed to be a German messenger employed in the building. The

police are investigating the matter.

Three of the Brooklyn Piro Commissioners were ar rested yesterday charged with sounding alarms of fire when no fire existed. They waived an examination and were released on their own recognizances to await the action of the Grand Jury. Fifteen steamers left New York yesterday for foreign

coastwise ports.

Dr. Thiers, who has recently been before the court on suspicion of being connected with the abortion cas of Mrs. Noble, who died from the effects of an operation spon her, is further involved on similar charges, on the affidavit of Miss Mary Jones, whose child was stillbore on Friday, it is alleged, through the operation of the doctor. A jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and the accused was committed for trial.

Morris Ephraim was found guilty of the murder of

John Fitzpatrick by a coroner's jury in Willia

Several important cases respecting the power of the State to tax United States certificates of indebtedness and legal tender notes were argued before the Court of Appeals yesterday and submitted

An important extradition case came up yesterday in the United States Commissioner's Court, before Commissioner White, the accused being one Philip Henrich a Prussian, who is charged with having, in the year 1864 and 1865, while employed as secretary of the Rhenish Railway of Cologne, committed forgeries to the amount of about \$8,000. The examination was set down

The stock market was steady yesterday. Gold closed

The markets vesterday were generally quiet, and there were few essential changes either in fereign or domestic merchandise. Cotton closed heavy under adverse cable news. Breadstuffs were quiet but firm. Corn was active

at full prices. Provisions were steady, except lard which was heavy. Coffee was firm for all descriptions Naval stores generally were steady, with a moderate demand. Potroieum still continued duil, though prices were not essentially altered.

MISCRLLANGOUS.

An important treaty was concluded at the State De artment in Washington yesterday by which Russ America is conveyed to the United States for the sum of

Our Vera Cruz (Mexico) correspondence is dated March 15. The final evacuation of the French was concluded on the 13th instant by the departure of Marshal Bazaine on the Sonversin and the embarkation of the Egyptians who had remained to the last as a cear guard. In three thousand and sixteen men of the corps that came for the purpose of intervention in the affairs of Mexico have departed, more than that number probably remain ing under its soil. French flags about the city were lowered and replaced with the emblem of Mexico, the om House flag being among the first. A large quantity of war material was sold to the imperialists by the French previous to their departure The city was in a state of siege. Martin law has been declared and the gates were closed. It is law has been declared and the gates were closed. It is feared that the troops inside the city will pronounce for Juarez as soon as the liberals appear is front of the walls. All communication with the interior is cut off, and nothing but news of a doubtful character has been obtained from the capital. It was rumored that Maximilian had agreed to abdicate if Juarez would consent to abide by a decision of the people for or against an empire, but the ramor was not confirmed. The young Prince Yturbide, who arrived some time ago, had been taken in charge by his father, Don Angel de Yturbide, and was en route for New York.

Our Havana letter is dated March 23. A revolutionary proclamation had been received from Spain by many

prominent persons calling all classes to arms for the republican form of government on the peninsula. The smallpox has disappeared from Matanzas, Sterling ex-change fell two and three per cent on the 22d, and in

Another revolution in Hayff is reported, the revolu tionists being headed by Prospero Eise and his son. The Elies were killed and tranquillity ensued. Another ac-count, without date, says that Gefford had been de-

Francisco yesterday for New York.

General Beauregard has written a letter to a New Or leans paper recommending the submission of the South to the requirements of Congress, as a fight would be unavailable. He also urges that means be taken to secure the negro vote and thereby beat the radicals with their

The steamship Francis Weight, which spiled from New York yesterday for Key West in the service of the Inter Ocean Telegraph Company, carried a corps of operators, linesmen and laborers, besides horses, warrow forage and rations, to begin the operation of laying able from Key West to Havana. The company is unde

the management of General Baldy Smith.

A large number of whiskey barrels, ships' bo with water, broken boxes of oranges and ships' planks were discovered by the steamer Hendrik Hud per last trip from Havans to Philadelphia, off Cape Henry. It is supposed that an unknown vessel has been wrecked. The supply steamer Newbern, which arrive d at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday, report baving seen similar signs of a disaster,

An Important Trenty-Cession of Rus America to the United States. The announcement to-day of the proposed

eession by Russia of all her possessions in North America to the United States comes unexpectedly, and is of great importance, both in a commercial and political point of view. Although a price is set upon the territory thus surrendered, it is in fact merely nominal, the value of the fisheries and the fur trade alone to our enterprising people being vastly in excess of the sum agreed upon as the purchase money. The treaty is an evidence of the close and friendly relations existing between the two great Powers, and evinces the concurrence of the Russian government in the policy which denies to European monarchies the right to build up kingdoms and dominions on the American continent.

With Russian America in our possession it will need but the annexation or absorption of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island to give us the whole of the Pacific coast north of Mexico as our own; and in one way or another this result is certain to be accomplished. We cannot consent that our territory on the Pacific shall be broken between Washington Territory and Russian America, when the latter is fairly in our possession. It will be well for England if she is discreet enough to profit by the example of Russia, and to withdraw grace fully from a continent where her institutions are out of place and where her intrigues can only bring trouble upon her colonies and humiliation to her government at home.

The acquisition of the new territory is of especial importance at the present time, when the trade of the United States with China and

The business of the country has been a good deal paralyzed since Congress has been in session. The political agitation with regard to the South that has been kept alive, the many wild and radical propositions and schemes of the people in a state of uncertainty as to the future, and the reckless legislation in voting away the public money and increasing our burdens, have had the effect of checking both ordinary business operations and enterprise. People have been airaid to do anything With an abundance of money capitalists have preferred to lock it up or to use it only for temporary and speculative purposes. The aclast session was bad enough in this respect but the few weeks' session of the new Congress has been still more disastrous. The country wanted repose, yet the restless politicians at Washington seemed determined to keep it disturbed. Though this is but a rump Congress-for several of the loval States are not represented—these Congressional agitators have been tinkering at the tariff, the new bankrupt law and many other laws and questions which ought to have been let alone-all of which, as we said, have had a seriously depressing effect upon business and enterprise.

Now, however, there is a prospect of some repose for the public mind and for the revival of business. Congress adjourned yesterday. This adjournment is called a recess till the first Wednesday in July; but the resolution says that unless there be a quorum of each House present on that day the session shall be adjourned without day-that is, till December. We do not for a moment suppose that there will be a quorum assembled in the dog days of July, or that there is any intention of meet ing again at that time, unless something very extraordinary occurs in the meantime.

The fact is, the radicals have made such a fuss about impeachment of the President, without being able to make out a case, that they wanted to save themselves from ridicule by pretending that there might be a necessity to reassemble in July, while at the same time they have no idea of reassembling. We can forgive this harmless political dodge in our joy at getting rid of a Congress which has kept the country disturbed and business paralyzed. We have nearly nine months-that is, assuming according to our belief that Congress will not meet again in July-for the development of business and the resources of the country. We may hope that in the meantime the Southern States will be reconstructed and ready to have their representatives admitted to Congress, thus closing up our political troubles, and that members may come back in December better instructed on the necessities of our financial and industrial situation, so as to give us repose and to put the republic on a fresh career of

The impeachment question must be regarded as virtually settled; for the investigating com-mittee has failed to find sufficient evidence for a case, and the President shows no disposition to obstruct the laws of Congress or to evade his duty in carrying them out. The talk about holding this over his head as a rod is shaken at a child has become really puerile and con-temptible, and is disgraceful to the legislative body of a great country. If there were good grounds for impeachment, let him be impeach by all means, but as there appears not to be, let the subject be dropped. The reputation of Congress and the country, common sense and decency demand that the subject shall be disposed of one way or the other. In the adjournment of Congress we think and hope we see

the end of this agitating question.

Then, as to our business and fluencial prosonths of quiet, with the flattering prospect of early reconstruction, will unlock a vast amount of accumulated capital which has been lying idle. Every branch of trade and commerce will feel the revivifying effect. Capitalists will not fear to invest their money. The country must bound forward in its career of prosperity like a strong man from whose sh depressing load has been removed.

With such prospects and with the consequent demand for a large circulating medium we may reasonably expect a decline in gold. Without even any contraction of the currency this might be expected; but when we consider that the Treasury Department is authorized to contract, and will contract, probably, at the rate of four millions a month, we may expect the premium on gold to fall to twenty-five or lower by next December. Indeed, if Mr. Mc-Culloch should manage his gold reserves right, and some of the great business institutions of the country, like the New York Central Railroad, should adopt the specie basis, with a proper and convenient reduction of rates, we night make greater progress towards specie payments in general.

The various measures we have recommended from time to time to bring about this object. such as a greater regard to economy in the egislation of Congress and in the administration of government, the husbanding of our resources and applying them to the reduction of the national debt, the saving of the twenty millions a year now given to the nati banks in profits on their circulation, and in consolidating the debt, making it uniform and reducing the interest-these must be deferred for the present. During the nine months' recess of Congress the people will become more instructed about these important measures. Correct views on them were making great progress in Congress, and we hope members will become sufficiently enlightened by the next session to place the national finances on a safe and healthy foundation. In the meantime the immediate future is encouraging. The adjournment of Congress will allay agitation and give quiet, and business conscquently must revive.

The President's Private Bank Account.

Those who had reasonable fault to find with resident Johnson's course, and who would not have been indisposed to see him impeached. are becoming disgusted at the lengths to which the radicals are carrying their hostility to him. The investigation of his banking account is one of those petty pieces of malice which is calculated to throw discredit upon the whole of the proceedings against him. As well might his washerwoman's bill, his baker's bill or his tailor's bill, if he has one, be subjected to scrutiny. We can only account for such follies on the ground that our Congressional actors. having played out the reconstruction drama, are now disposed to wind up with a broad

The closing scenes of the imperial drama in Mexico are about to be witnessed. According to our Vera Cruz letter, which we publish to-day, the imperialists hold the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and the liberals are investing the city. We are daily expecting additional deails of the situation from correspondents of the HERALD who are now with Juarez, on the one hand, and with Maximilian, on the other, It is probable that, different as are their points of observation, our correspondents will both have to paint ere long the same gloomy picture of imperial defeat. Our last despatches left aximilian and his "grand army" of eight or nine thousand men in a tight place. Hemmed in at Querétaro by General Escobedo and his fourteen thousand liberals, Maximilian is reduced to a terrible alternative. With his ations and supplies cut off, either he must be starved into surrender or, if he ventures to encounter the superior force of Escobedo in the open field, he must try to cut his way through to the sea at the risk of his life. Even if Juarez were more inclined to treat with the Emperor himself than with Marquez, Miramon and the other Mexican chief whom he designates traitors) on the imperial ide, yet the Mexicans, who might intercept the mperor in his flight to the sea, are accus tomed to summary processes for disposing of their foes in times of civil war. It is by no means impossible that the violent death of Maximilian, the pride of the House of Haps burg, may be the tragic end of the empire in Mexico. Should this prove to be the case it would put the climax to a series of humilia tions which the house has had to endure, and would seriously affect its future relations with the Napoleonic dynasty.

First Session of the Fortieth Congress. This session, which commenced on the 4th of March and ended on the 30th, was a short ses sion of twenty-six days. The only act of any consequence which it has left behind it on the statute book is the "Act supplementary to the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States." providing the necessary machin ery and details for carrying the general law of March 2 into effect. The main object of this late session was to head off President Johnson from the advantages he otherwise would have had in taking his own course upon Southern reconstruction during the long recess of nine months to December next. Another object was the President's impeachment, which in the outset it was supposed would come up among the first measures of the late session. but which still hangs fire.

The two houses before adjourning adopted resolution to reassemble on the first Wednes day in July, and then, unless a quorum be present in both houses, to adjourn over to the egular first Monday in December. Meantime the House Judiciary Committee will continue its impeachment investigation, and will probably be ready to make a report one way or the other to the July meeting, and their report, against or in favor of the President, we presume, will very materially depend upon his execution, in the interval, of these reconstruction laws of Congress. We expect, from what we have already seen, that these laws will be so "faithfully executed" and that Southern reconstruction and the general affairs of the country will go on so smoothly that the two louses will meet in July only to adjourn over to December.

The Proposed International Rowing Regatts An effort is being made to dampen the arder of some of our college students and graduates who take an interest and feel a pride in plying the oar. It is proposed on the part of these young men to have this cou ented in the University regatta on the river Seine at the Paris Exhibition, and they claim that with proper training they can com pete, with at least an ordinary prospect of success, with the famous crews of Oxford and Cambridge, and if they are allowed to enter the races and row their boats in the same manner as they do in this country we shall entertain no fears in regard to the result. The hoats of England and France invariably carry a coxswain, which our pendage and a dead weight of seldom less than one hundred pounds. Our amateurs have killed hemselves to such a degree in guiding their own boat as to render quite unnecessary the sertices of a coxswain, and in this respec

they would have a large advantage over the European oarsmen. The centest in which Hamill, of Pittsburg was enraged on the Thames and Tyne is pointed to as an evidence that our young men ere not as proficient at the oar as our trans atlantic cousins, and that they have not yet reached the standard of the English watermen. We do jot regard this as reasonable argument. To use the mildest language of some of Mr. Hamilly friends, when speaking of that match, here is, they say, a mystery about it which hey cannot understand, and which rendered the result quite unsatisfactory ; and the time which was made in the race gives color

to their sepicions.

We are decidedly in favor of our college mateurs trying their skill and muscle with the rowen of the English and French universities, and re hope that all proper encouragement will be extended to them. They do not propose, the Seventh regiment of this city iid, when they contemplated a visit to Paris, to tax or citizens to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, but they annonnee temselves as willing to devote the necessaritime to training, and only ask the nodest sin of about eight thousand dollars to defray ther expenses. Let them have it.

A Jubile for Whiskey Distillers and Their nternal Revenue Friends.

Congres has adjourned without taking any tens to ut a stop to the enormous internal revenue art whiskey frauds by which millions upon milens of dollars have been taken from the Unite States Treasury. The committee appointed investigate these wholesale rob peries an corruptions have been as mild as sucking does and as silent as mice. They have made no esclosures, but have contented themselves will listening to the thunders of other committee charged with the important duty of ferreth out the facts in connection with forty cents worth of candy jobs. Now let the whiskey dstillers and their friends and partners in he Internal Revenue Department go ahead aid make all the money they can before the ext meeting of Congress. It is their iubilee; ot them make the most of it.

The New Post Office Site.

that the idea of building up an addiional and ruinous obstruction to all trade and travel in the lower part of Broadway by placing the new Post Office at the south end of the City Hall Park is virtually abandoned, the people have become convinced that the best location for the new Post Office building is the old Five Points. A large amount of valuable space and property lies idle or worse than idle at present in the very heart of the business portion of the city. The general government should at once purchase sufficient and in the neighborhood of the House of Industry to build a fine square, with the Post Office in the centre, and handsome stores, wholesale and retail, on the four sides. The Post Office should be so constructed as to contain an inner courtyard, into which the mail carts could be driven to load and unload, leaving the outside streets unobstructed. If this great improvement should be made the whole adjacent property would be rapidly built up with first class business buildings; broad streets and avenues would be opened through to the City Hall Park and up town to Fourteenth street, and railroads would be laid along them, to the Post Office, to the relief of Broadway and other thoroughfares. The rise that would be certain to take place in the value of the whole property in that now neglected portion of the city would be large nough to repay the general government for all its outlay in the purchase of the ground and the erection of the buildings. The Post Office Department should set about this business without delay and conclude a bargain that will be at once a great benefit to the city and a source of actual profit to the general government.

City Railroad Encroachments.

Our city railroads have been allowed to 'run riot" so long with impunity that the corporations seem to consider the streets as their own property, to tear up, blockade or obstruct as they see fit. They are now using the public roads at different points up town and down town as their termini as if they had a clear title to them and as if the citizens had no right or interest in them whatever. They erect houses for their starters, lay down switches and turnouts enough to render the streets impassable, and stop their cars there, ten or twelve at a time, so as to entirely put a stop to all other business. This is the case in Barclay, Vesey and Ann streets, Park row and Broadway, down town, and at several spots up town. The nuisance and tresposs ought to be stopped at once by the proper city authorities or the police, and the rich railroad corporations ought to be compelled to purchase property at their termini and build sufficient depois. They have no right whatsoever to blockade the streets and deprive the public of their use Unless some steps are taken forthwith by the suthorities to prevent a continuance of an outrage that has been too long put up with patiently by the people, an injunction will be applied for in the courts and the matter brought to a test in that way. But citizens and taxpayers should not be thus driven to the necessity of defending their own rights when they have an extravagantly paid police force and a host of city officials whose duty it is to protect them.

The Bankrupt Bill. Since the passage of the Bankrupt bill vigorous efforts have been made in Congress by certain parties who are deeply interested politically in the preservation of the banking votem which will remain in lasting connection with the name of Mr. Chase, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to postpone the date at which the bill should come into force. As the Bankrupt bill will bave the certain effect of robbing the national banks of their absurd and much abused privileges, and of placing the directors on the same footing financially as private individuals, it is not difficult to understand the meaning of this conduct. We are glad, however, to see that the efforts of these chemers have been defeated, and that the bill will go into practical operation on the Let of

Blg Whiskey Job in Nicaragua.

Certain members of the Nicaraguan governnent being " on the make," like certain Aldernen we know, have made a nice arrangement by which a certain Helass Goussin has acquired the exclusive right for the space of five years dating from the 1st of June, 1867, of importing, duty free, and of selling foreign strong liquors throughout the said republic. Nor is this all. On the above mentioned day-June 1-all foreign liquors that chance to be in the hands of others within the limits of the republic must be yielded up to the said Helass Goussin at a cost determined by expert arbitrators. This truly is a pretty job. It beats New York all to pieces. Have any of our New York or Brooklyn Aldermen or distillers a finger in the pie? The requisite liquor certainly i not wanting; nor do we think it would be at all burtful, either to their own pockets or to the stomachs of our citizens if the aforesaid Aldermanic distillers should make an arrangement with the said Helass Coussin to supply him with the requisite cordial.

. A Little Phonetle Job.

Mr. Conness, of California, introduced into the United States Senate the other day a bill, which was referred to the Joint Committee on the Library, providing that George P. Marsh. of Vermont; Richard Chevenix Trench, of England, and Charles A. Dana, of New York, be appointed a board of commissioners on the phonetic system, to report mon the pronetic system, to report upon the practicability of substituting the phonetic for the Latin alphabet, for common use in the United States and Great Britain, the commissioners to receive five thousand dollars each on making their report. Practically considered, the commission might as well be empowered to report upon the expediency of introducing the Pottavottomie or Feejee language, or the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, as this phonetic sys-There is nothing practical in this project except the item of five thousand dollars compensation to each commissioner; but when these phonetic gentlemen get their money it will be for something else than phonetics. Phonography, photography or even lithography, would stand a better chance in Congress than phonetics.

A FAIR HIT-In the President's message an nonncing his approval of the bill appropriating the specific sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the expenses of the Southern reconstruction

The Board of Houlth, the Logislature and

THAT TENEDED SET

The Senate Health bill has been reported upon by a committee of the Assembly, with an mendment forbidding the injury or destruction of the public markets or any interference with them beyond what is necessary to regulate their sanitary condition. We cannot conceive why such an amendment should be made unless the Assembly had in contemplation the action of the Constitutional Convention, which will probably result in adopting broader measures towards correcting all the syils of our city government and the management of the matrix kets among them. Of all the evils under which the city suffers, and all the nuisances of which it has a just right to complain, our public mar-kets stand foremost. As far as convenience to the large population of the metropolis is conerned, as well as in a sanitary point of view, they require a radical reformati

There can be no doubt of the fact that the markets of New York, in cleanliness, ornamen and facilities for comfort are a quarter of a century behind the provincial cities. Indeed they would be peremptorily removed as nui-sances in any other city in the Union. Twenty years ago the public markets of Philade were superior to the present markets of New York. In that city, as well as in Baltimore, Cincinnati and other cities of the South and West, to-day the markets are models of new-ness and accommodation which it is a pleasure to visit, while no person respectably dressed, having a coat to spoil or a skirt to defile and disfigure, can venture into our city markets.

It is evident, then, that instead of restrict the powers of the Board of Health they ought to be extended to the removal of these nuisances. Nothing but the most absolutauthority can accomplish this object. Before the time of the present Napoleon the markets of Paris afforded a fair parallel to those of New York. They were togated in the dirties: districts of the capital, difficult of approach, through narrow streets, and, as a necessity, in the worst degree filthy in their condition. It was only by the energy, almost despotic action of the Emperor, that a reform was happily brought about; so that the markets of Paris are now about the best in the world.

We conceive that one of the most important subjects that may come under the considera-tion of the State Constitutional Convention with regard to the better government of this city is the matter of public markets, and we hope that they will not overlook it in their deliberations on the new constitution.

Protection of Life in Theatres. There is a bill now before the Legislature which we hope to see passed with all possible expedition. It is that regulating theatres and other buildings in which large assemblages take place, so as to provide proper means of egress in case of fire. Since the burning of the Richmond theatre, when several bundred people, including the Governor of the State and his family, lost their lives, there has fortunately been no accident of a similarly disastrous character. This, however, has been owing rather to the merciful interposition of Providence than to the careful management of our theatrical establishments. A large number of them have been since destroyed, and in some

formance at any of our New York theatres the probabilities are that there would be as many if not a greater number of victims than in th Richmond catastrophe. At none of them, with a single exception, are the means of egrees sufficient to empty a house rapidly in case of accident. Then the difficulty caused by a panic would be certain to be aggravated filling up the passages with camp stools on crowded nights. We have over and over again protested against such practices; but the managers have always turned a deaf ear to our remonstrances. Now that they are deemed a fit subject for legislation we trust that there will be no half-way measures in regard to

Nothing should be left to the choice of the manager or architect in the construction of theatrical establishments which involves the security of the public. To every theatre there should be main passages of ten or twelve fee in width, and those of the parquet should be at least six. The placing of temporary seats in them should be visited with a heavy penalty, and on a repetition of the offence with a closing up of the house. No theatre or music hall should have less than three large doors in front as many at the rear, and, where practicable, means of egress also at the sides. Another essential precaution is a plentiful provision of water in tanks, by which both stage and auditorium can be instantly flooded if necessary. One of the principal causes of the rapid de

truction of theatres by fire is the difficulty of thutting off draughts. A remedy for this has been found in a Scotch invention now in operation in an Edinburg theatre. It is an tron curtain separating the auditorium from the stage, which, on the occurrence of fire, can be instantly lowered, thus confining the flames to the portion of the building where they may have broken out. We should be glad to see a precaution of this kind enforced here. In the event of a fire occurring during a performance the shutting out the conflagration from the audience by such a barrier would tranquillize their fears and prevent the occurrence of a panic. It would be to the interest of proprietors and managers of theatres to have these safeguards forced upon them; for they would then find no difficulty in getting their buildings and wardrobes insured. We submit these suggestions to the committee having charge of the bill now before the Legislature. We have not seen a copy of it, and therefore do not know how far its provisions concur with them. On one point we hope there will be a common agreement, and that is as to the necessity of the maintenance of a special day and night police for theatre duty, the cost to be paid by the managers.

THE EIGHT HOURS SYSTEM .-- Mr. Banks sucseeded in running through the House the other day a bill making eight hours a legal day's work in all government establishments. Mr. Chanler, however, as we think, hit this nail on the head, in his remark that it is a farce to talk of eight hours as a day's work, unless you can fix the price. How is that to be done? Mr. Banks' bill does not explain.

SET BACK-The Hon. Ben Butler, Farnsworth, Ashley, and all the implacable impeachers, "old Thad Stevens" among the rest, on the impeachment question